



**KANSAS S.T.O.P.
VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
2011 – 2014**

STATE OF KANSAS
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I. INTRODUCTION

Sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking impact the lives of Kansas residents each and every day. Men and women are affected; the elderly and the very young; the wealthy and those living in poverty; sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking are crimes that have no boundaries. We may not all consciously realize it, but each of us knows someone who has witnessed or experienced (or have ourselves personally witnessed or experienced) first-hand the devastating consequences of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.

Mission

The Kansas Governor's Grants Program administers the Federal S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (S.T.O.P. VAWA) grant program.

The Governor's Office mission for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) funding is to reduce and ultimately eliminate violence against women in the State of Kansas. As crimes against women continue, the justice system should hold offenders accountable and provide victims with the necessary services and safety.

In addition, the State of Kansas values Kansans living in communities that are healthy, where they can grow, learn, feel safe and thrive economically. Kansas strives to remove obstacles in communities, neighborhoods, schools, businesses and faith-based organizations and aims to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety, support crime victim services and drug and violence prevention programs throughout the state.

The Governor's Grants Program is dedicated to ensuring a **S.A.F.E.** Kansas where:

- Services** are available and accessible in every community;
- Accountability** of all systems, agencies, programs and individuals is provided;
- Funding** is provided for adequate resources; and
- Empowerment** of individuals is encouraged.

The S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (S.T.O.P. VAWA) grant program supports communities in their efforts to hire and retain criminal justice and victim services personnel that respond to violent crimes against women as a way to develop and strengthen effective law enforcement, prosecution and court strategies and victim services personnel that respond to violent crimes against women. Funds from this grant program will be used to hire and retain criminal justice and victim services personnel who respond to violent crimes against women, as well as supporting other strategies that create and preserve jobs and promote economic growth while improving responses to sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.

This plan document seeks to identify the needs and priorities regarding sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in Kansas, as well as to lay out a blueprint for comprehensively addressing the identified needs and priorities in responding to violence against women in Kansas. This document includes an overview of the planning process, needs and context, and plan priorities and approaches.

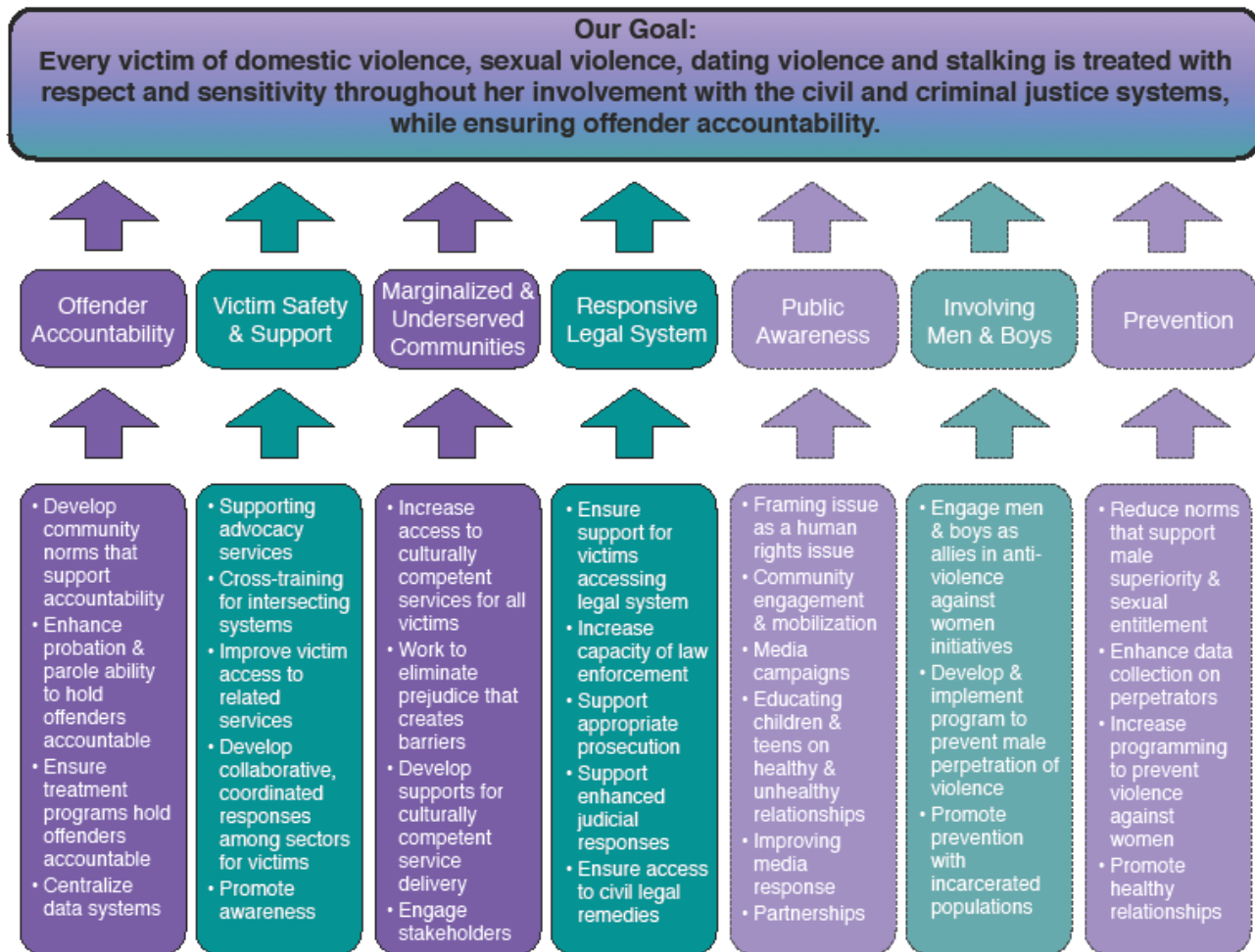
II. DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING PROCESS

The Governor's Grants Program used a comprehensive planning process in the development of the Kansas S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Implementation Plan for years 2011 through 2014, which included:

- A review of several key statewide planning documents, reports, research papers and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years; and
- A facilitated planning discussion with key stakeholders representing important statewide advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Kansas.

Summary Review of Key Documents, Reports, Published Research & Recommendations

The first phase of the planning process included a review of several key statewide planning documents, reports, published research and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years (a bibliography is provided in Appendix A). The purpose of the review was to identify the significant themes from these various plans, reports and documents for addressing the issues of sexual, domestic and dating violence and stalking in Kansas to help inform the development of the 2011 – 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Implementation Plan and, in particular, the priorities for the plan. Though the majority of documents reviewed focused on the issues of sexual and/or domestic violence and not dating violence or stalking specifically, in identifying themes, wherever possible, universality amongst the four issues was sought; however, themes specific to each issue were included where appropriate. The summary diagram on the following page outlines each significant theme identified as they relate to the overall goal, as well as example strategies and ideas that fit under each theme area.



It is important to note that while the last three theme areas, “Public Awareness,” “Involving Men and Boys,” and “Prevention,” are not funded by S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act funds, some of the example ideas under these theme areas identified during the summary review overlap with the other theme areas in the summary diagram, which are supported by S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act funds.

Facilitated Planning Discussion with Key Stakeholders

The next step in the planning process included a facilitated discussion with key stakeholders representing various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects working collectively to address violence against women in Kansas. These stakeholders represent diverse populations and perspectives on the issues of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. Additionally, many of the stakeholders in attendance are also involved in several important statewide projects addressing a range of issues related to violence against women. Some of these projects and issues include:

- Non-profit, non-governmental victim advocacy programming, training, technical assistance and accreditation;
- SANE/SART programming;

- Outreach to underserved populations (e.g., rural, immigrant, persons with disabilities, lesbian/gay/bisexual/transgendered, limited-English speaking, Tribes/Native women, women of color, Latino, victims of abuse in later life, faith communities, and others);
- Protection from Abuse and Protection from Stalking orders;
- Court monitoring;
- Supervised visitation and safe exchange;
- Batterers intervention programming standards/certification;
- Training of professionals on addressing violence against women (e.g., law enforcement, prosecution, attorneys, judges, court personnel, SRS, school administrators, interpreters, mental health providers, healthcare providers, SANE/SART providers, county health departments, and others); and
- Police response programs.

Appendix B provides a list of names, affiliations, and areas of expertise of the stakeholders participating in the planning process.

The purpose of the facilitated discussion with key stakeholders was to acquire their input on needs and priorities for the 2011 – 2014 Kansas S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan. In order to obtain fully-informed needs and priorities for the 2011 – 2014 plan, stakeholders first spent time laying the foundation for this input by:

- Envisioning an ideal future of non-violence against women in Kansas;
- Reviewing the summary of findings from key reports, research, plans and documents compiled during the first phase of the planning process. These findings are reflected in both the summary diagram above and in Appendix C;
- Reviewing significant statistical violence against women data trends in Kansas, including: 1) calls on hotlines; 2) services to victims by advocacy programs, including unduplicated numbers of victims served; 3) domestic violence trends; 4) domestic violence homicide trends; 5) Protection from Abuse and Stalking filings; 6) Protection from Abuse and Stalking violations; and 7) rape trends;
- Identifying the significant underserved populations in Kansas. The underserved populations identified can be found in the “Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims” sub-section of the “IV: Plan Priorities and Approaches” section of this plan document; and
- Identifying, theming and prioritizing needs and priorities for the next three years to address violence against women in Kansas. The results and details of this work can be found in the “Planning Process Results” section directly below, as well as in Appendix C.

Planning Process Results

The predominant themes first identified in the summary review and then prioritized by stakeholders from the planning process are outlined on the following page.

Theme:	Ranking
A Responsive, Effective Legal System	#1
Victim Safety and Support	#2
Offender Accountability	#3
Serving Marginalized Communities and Historically Underserved Populations	#4
Public Awareness	#4
Collaboration	#5
Involving Men and Boys in Anti-Violence Efforts	#6
Prevention	Not Ranked

The tables in Appendix C of this document provide the cumulative findings of the needs and priorities identified during both aspects of the planning process (i.e., the review of documents and the facilitated discussion with stakeholders). Specifically, the tables in Appendix C outline the associated strategies, activities and target audiences for each key theme. Text in black font reflects findings from the review of planning documents, reports and recommendations from advisory boards and councils. Text in red font reflects findings from the facilitated discussion with key stakeholders.

The cumulative findings in Appendix C were compiled and synthesized in order to determine the priority areas and strategies in the plan, which can be found in the “Priority Areas” sub-section of the “IV: Plan Priorities and Approaches” section of this plan document.

The planning process utilized for the 2011 – 2014 implementation plan was built upon the work of several advisory boards, councils, researchers and stakeholders, as well as the results of this work, which included important statewide plans, reports, research findings and recommendations from recent years. The cumulative compilation and centralization of all of this information and work not only provided a solid basis upon which to develop this plan, but will also help to influence the way Kansas addresses violence against women in a more comprehensive and coordinated way by: 1) Informing the implementation of this plan, including future planning activities; 2) Guiding the continuing work of the various advisory boards, councils, agencies and projects addressing a range of violence against women issues; 3) Informing current and future policy makers and legislators; and 4) Benefiting the development of future plans. Kansas looks forward to accomplishing the identified plan goal and priorities and, by doing so, seeing a more coordinated, comprehensive and positive impact on sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking statewide.

III. NEEDS & CONTEXT

State Profile

Kansas is a Midwestern state in the United States, part of a region colloquially referred to as the “Heartland.” Traditionally economically based in agribusiness, Kansas shares many of the demographic qualities of other largely rural states; a rapidly decreasing rural

population, and a rapidly aging “boomer” population are demographic characteristics of Kansas.

Population in Kansas

With over 81,000 square miles of occupied land, Kansas is the 15th largest state in the nation in terms of geography. According to the US Census Bureau, Kansas has a largely rural population that has not kept pace with the growth rate of the rest of the country; in fact, according to the Census Bureau, the population of Kansas increased 4.8 percent from April 2000 to July 2009, as compared to a 9.1 percent population growth rate for the nation as a whole. In total, approximately 2.8 million people resided in Kansas in 2009.

Population Density

In addition to an aging population and a slower population growth rate, population in Kansas is unevenly distributed with rural populations continuing to decrease. The average person per square mile for Kansas is 32.9, compared to the national average of 79.6. What is not captured in this figure, however, is the disparity in distribution of the population. Many of the counties in the western two-thirds of the state are projected to lose between one-quarter and one-half of their 2000 population by 2030. Conversely, many of the counties in the eastern third of the state are expected to experience increases in population, especially those counties that either contain or are in close proximity to the more urban areas of Kansas. The disparity in population distribution in Kansas is not a new trend, but it is expected to continue. This change in population distribution will actually increase rural isolation as the population becomes more sparse in the western part of the state.

Age and Sex of Kansas Residents

The female to male ratio is nearly even in Kansas, with only .6 percent more women than men in the state in 2009. In terms of age distribution, the largest percentage of the population is found in the 45-54 age group, closely followed by the 35-44 and 25-34 age groups. These three age groups combined are generally considered to be the prime ages for working. Almost 30 percent of the population is school-aged (assuming kindergarten through college).

Race and Ethnicity

According to the 2009 United States Census estimates, the ethnic/racial composition of Kansas is predominantly composed of people who define themselves as “white, not Hispanic” at 79.9 percent; the state’s largest ethnic minority is Hispanics/Latinos at 9.3 percent statewide. African-Americans constitute 6.2 percent of Kansas’ population, with Asian persons making up 2.3 percent and American Indian and Alaskan natives making up one percent of the population.

The Pew Hispanic Center presents a more comprehensive picture of Hispanics in Kansas, based on United States Census data from 2008. Kansas’ Hispanic population makes Kansas 17th in the nation in terms of Hispanics as a percent of the total state population. The majority of Hispanics in Kansas are of Mexican ancestry. The Kansas Hispanic population tends to be younger, with a median age of 24 (compared to 35.9 for Kansas) and making up 14 percent of the total K-12 aged population. Distribution of the Hispanic population

throughout the state varies, as the degree of racial/ethnic diversity in Kansas largely depends on which region or city is being referred to. Areas within Kansas experiencing the largest increases in Hispanic individuals include Kansas City, Wichita and the southwest portion of the state. The farming and animal processing industries tend to attract larger groups of ethnic minorities to those towns/regions with these industries (largely found in the southwestern portion of the state) and tend to have higher proportions of ethnic minorities than other places in the state.

Six percent of the people living in Kansas in 2009 were foreign born. Among those foreign born, approximately 70 percent are not United States citizens. Forty percent of foreign-born Kansans entered the United States after 2000.

Among people at least five years old living in Kansas in 2009, ten percent spoke a language other than English at home. Of those speaking a language other than English at home, 67 percent spoke Spanish and 33 percent spoke some other language; 44 percent reported that they did not speak English "very well."

It is also noteworthy that while the "white, non-Hispanic" group still makes up the majority of the overall population, the largest increase in population has occurred in the area of racial/ethnic minorities increasing by almost 60 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Disability Status

In Kansas, among people at least five years old in 2009, 12 percent reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from four percent of people five to 15 years old, to ten percent of people 16 to 64 years old, and to 38 percent of those 65 and older. Among those reporting a disability, the largest percentage reported a mobility disability, followed by cognitive and hearing disabilities. Persons with disabilities represent a disproportionate number of those living below the poverty line, with a 14 percent gap between poverty levels for those with disabilities and those without disabilities. Persons with disabilities have also experienced greater job losses in the current economic environment, compared with those without disabilities.

Household Composition

In 2009 there were 1.1 million households in Kansas. The average household size was 2.5 people. Families made up 65 percent of the households in Kansas. This figure includes both married-couple families (50 percent) and other families (15 percent). 10.5 percent are female households with no husband present and 6.5 percent are female-headed households, with no husband present, and have children under the age of 18.

Income and Employment

Based on the United States Census figures, in 2009, the median income of households in Kansas was \$47,738. Eighty-two percent of the households received earnings and 15 percent received retirement income other than Social Security. Twenty-seven percent of the households received Social Security. The average income from Social Security was \$16,027. These income sources are not mutually exclusive; that is, some households received income from more than one source.

In 2009, 13 percent of people were in poverty. Seventeen percent of related children under 18 were below the poverty level, compared with 8 percent of people 65 years old and over.

Nine percent of all families and 30 percent of families with a female household and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

In 2009, for the employed population 16 years and older, the leading industries in Kansas were educational services, health care and social assistance, 24 percent, and manufacturing, 13 percent. The unemployment rate in Kansas, which had been relatively low, has been climbing and is currently at 6.7 percent, with some areas of the state experiencing more than 10 percent.

Educational Attainment

In 2009, 90 percent of people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 30 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Ten percent were dropouts; they were not enrolled in school and had not graduated from high school.

Additionally, as the rural population around most of Kansas declines, the enrollment in small town or country schools also declines. Shrinking enrollment numbers caused several smaller school districts to merge and even more individual schools within districts to close, most of which took place between 2002 and 2005.

Sexual, Domestic and Dating Violence, and Stalking in Kansas

Accurately capturing the magnitude and prevalence of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking is difficult, due to the very nature of these crimes. Social norms, stigmatization and the perceived response of systems all create disincentives for victims in reporting these crimes. Additionally, because most sexual, domestic and dating violence occurs between individuals behind closed doors, these violations are less visible. Sexual and domestic violence are among the most underreported crimes in this country.

Sexual Violence in Kansas

The most recent and extensive data set, the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS), conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 2000, gathered incidence-based statistics about forcible rapes and intimate partner violence (domestic violence). Although there are numerous national studies that attempt to estimate the prevalence of both sexual and domestic violence perpetration and victimization, the NVAWS is the largest data set and we rely on it here to estimate the prevalence of sexual violence in Kansas.

Nationally, key data from findings of the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAWS) reveal that:

- 1 in 4 women and 1 in 7 men will be sexually assaulted before the age of 18;
- 1 in 3 women and 1 in 6 men will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime;
- Women are most often raped between 16 and 24 years of age. The peak rate of victimization occurs in the 16-19 year old age group with the next highest rate of victimization occurring between 20 and 24 years of age; and
- Approximately 85 percent of survivors knew their attacker.

Extrapolating from the NVAW survey based on Kansas demographics, an estimated 18 percent of Kansas women and 3 percent of Kansas men will experience rape in their

lifetime. Women are six times more likely to be victims of rape than men. In a single year, .3 percent of Kansas women and .1 percent of Kansas men will be victims of rape.

In 2009, the Kansas Bureau of Investigation (KBI) documents 1,127 rapes reported to law enforcement. These law enforcement statistics represent reports and do not account for multiple incidences with a single victim nor do they reflect unreported rapes that have occurred in Kansas. In 2009, in 32.9 percent of Kansas reported rapes, the perpetrator was an acquaintance and in 13.3 percent of the cases, the perpetrator was a boyfriend/girlfriend. In only 13.5 percent of Kansas reported rapes was the perpetrator a stranger. In the vast majority of reported cases, the victim was female. Among reported incidences for males, the majority of victims were 14 or younger.

In 2009, local Kansas sexual and domestic violence service providers answered 1,900 hotline calls, saw 3,800 victims and provided 5,000 hours of counseling to victims of sexual violence (Kansas Governor's Grants Program, 2009).

The significant disparity between the estimated number of rapes, law enforcement statistics and service provider statistics illustrates the underreporting of rape and sexual violence. National data suggests that only 10 percent of rapes are reported to law enforcement, with men less likely to report than women. Victims cite a number of reasons for not reporting, including fear of retaliation, shame or embarrassment, self-blame or victim-blaming by others, perception that nothing will happen to the perpetrator, minimization of rape by others and connection to the perpetrator. Several of these reasons are illustrated by the KBI data. For example, 21.1 percent of all reported rape offenders in Kansas were arrested in 2009 and, as the report notes, this represents "...a very small portion of rape offenders when one considers that approximately 75.9 percent of the offenders were known to the victim (p47)."

Among Kansas high school students, the Youth Risk Behavioral Survey found rates of sexual violence slightly higher than national levels (8.4 percent vs. 7.5 percent in 2005). Comparing data for Kansas from 2005 and 2007, the overall percentage of high school students reporting forced intercourse remained steady, but the gender distribution changed with a higher percentage of females reporting forced intercourse and a lower number of male students reporting forced intercourse. In 2007, the highest rates were reported among Hispanic/Latino students, followed by African-American students and then White students.

Domestic & Dating Violence in Kansas

Domestic violence causes significant harm to Kansans; to individuals, families, friends and communities; to workplaces and other organizations, and to public-service agencies that must allocate precious funds combating these preventable crimes. According to the National Violence Against Women Survey:

- 25 percent of women will experience domestic violence during their lifetime
- Women are three times more likely to be victims of domestic violence than their male counterparts
- 16 percent of all individuals will experience domestic violence during their lifetime.

Extrapolating from the National Violence Against Women survey based on Kansas demographics, an estimated 253,308 women and 76,976 men in Kansas will experience

domestic violence in their life. In a single year, 15,198 women and 8,660 men in Kansas will be victims of domestic violence.

In 2009, the KBI reported 23,864 incidents of domestic violence, an increase of 11 percent from 2008. 12,584 arrests were made, or 52 percent of the reported incidents. This represents a six percent increase compared to 2008. In 38 percent of reported incidents, the perpetrator was a current/former boyfriend/girlfriend. In 16 percent of reported incidents, the perpetrator was a spouse. In the majority of reported incidents, the victims were female and the perpetrators male.

In 2006, at the request of the Governor's Grants Program, the Docking Institute at Fort Hays University conducted a phone survey of Kansas women regarding domestic violence. The Docking Institute study utilized an expanded definition of domestic violence that included verbal abuse (screening for a pattern, rather than one-time incidents). Some of their key findings include:

- Ten percent of Kansas women have been victims of domestic violence in the last year; and
- One-third of all Kansas women currently know someone, not including herself, who is a victim of domestic violence.

In 2009, 8,391 Protection from Abuse filings occurred. This represents a five percent increase from the previous year. During the same year, 1,167 Protection from Abuse violations were reported but, since violations are often charged under a variety of statutes or may not be reported at all by the victims or law enforcement agencies, this most likely significantly under represents the number of violations.

Domestic violence-related homicides have also increased by 84 percent. In 2009, one out of every four murders of adults in Kansas was domestic violence-related (Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2009). In 2008, Kansas ranked 22nd in the nation in the rate of women killed by men (Violence Policy Center, 2010).

Services to victims of domestic violence provided by local Kansas sexual and domestic violence agencies in 2009 included: 1) answering 20,500 hotline calls; 2) seeing 21,000 victims; and 3) providing 55,000 hours of counseling (Kansas Governor's Grants Program, 2009).

The disparity between the number of victims served by Kansas sexual and domestic violence service providers and the number of incidents reported to law enforcement again illustrates the challenges in ascertaining an accurate estimate of victims. Consistent with sexual violence, domestic violence remains an underreported crime. Victims may choose not to report for a number of reasons, including the lack of alternative resources if the perpetrator is arrested, fear of perpetrator retaliation, fear for children, concern over involvement with systems and previous experiences with these systems. Domestic violence is strongly correlated with poverty for women. A 1990 Ford Foundation study found that 50 percent of homeless women and children were fleeing abuse. Lethal violence is also more likely to occur when a woman attempts to leave her batterer and in the time immediately following. Finally, social norms that support victim blaming may also discourage women from reporting. The Docking Institute study found that 97.5 percent of

Kansans surveyed believed that abuse continues because the victim stays with the abuser (2007).

Utilizing law enforcement data to quantify the magnitude of the problem brings additional challenges since domestic violence may be charged under a variety of statutes with no way to determine if domestic violence is a factor. For example, domestic violence cases have been charged as assault, aggravated assault, battery, domestic battery, aggravated battery, criminal threat, kidnapping, aggravated kidnapping, stalking, arson, criminal damage to property, criminal trespassing, violation of a protection order, sexual battery, rape or burglary. Again, this suggests that law enforcement reports represent only a small portion of domestic violence incidents (Kansas Bureau of Investigation, 2009).

Among teens, national estimates suggest that approximately one in five female high school students report being physically and/or sexually abused by a dating partner (Silverman, 2001). According to the Kansas Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in 2007, 10.1 percent of high school students reported being abused by a boyfriend or girlfriend. This is an increase from 2005.

Stalking in Kansas

Limited information is available on the prevalence of stalking in Kansas. The primary source of information comes from law enforcement data. In 2009, according to the KBI, 820 stalking violations occurred. In 2009, this number has almost doubled, largely due to changes in Kansas statute that occurred in 2008. Protection from Stalking Order filings have remained generally consistent, with a slow but steady increase since such protection orders became available in 2002.

Underserved Populations

While sexual, domestic and dating violence and stalking cross all races, ethnicities, socioeconomic levels and other social categories, certain populations are disproportionately affected in their experience of and vulnerability to these crimes, as well as their ability to access services. For example, NVAWS found that women of color were disproportionately impacted by sexual and domestic violence, while also being less likely to report these crimes to law enforcement. Amnesty International found that Native American and Alaska Native women were 2.5 times as likely to be raped as non-native women (2007). Among persons with disabilities, 68 percent to 83 percent of women with developmental disabilities will be sexually assaulted in their lifetime, which represents a 50 percent higher rate than the rest of the population. People with developmental disabilities are more likely to be re-victimized by the same person and more than half never seek assistance from legal or treatment services (Pease & Frantz, 1994). Victims may also experience additional life-generated barriers in accessing services. For example, immigrant women may be fearful of accessing law enforcement or other systems because of their perceived immigration status. Lesbian, gay, bisexual or transsexual victims may avoid seeking assistance out of concern for discrimination. Batterers in rural areas may take advantage of the inherent isolation of rural communities to further prevent their victims from seeking help by withholding access to transportation.

While Kansas-specific statistics regarding the impact of the intersection of sexual, domestic and dating violence and stalking and other population factors, such as disabilities,

immigration, etc., is not available, a review of service provider and law enforcement data suggests that these populations remain underserved.

Needs of Sexual, Domestic and Dating Violence, and Stalking Victims in Kansas

Based on the review of several key statewide planning documents, reports, published research and recommendations from advisory boards and councils from recent years (Appendix A), a number of key needs for victims in Kansas have been identified. Though the majority of documents reviewed focused on the issues of sexual and/or domestic violence and not dating violence or stalking specifically, in identifying themes, wherever possible, universality amongst the four issues was sought; however, themes specific to each issue were included where appropriate. While the summary below highlights major themes, it is not exhaustive. The identified needs include:

- ***Increased assistance with legal services, accessing the courts and seeking legal remedies.*** In an assessment of domestic violence victim services in Kansas, approximately 80 percent of victims reported finding information on the legal system very useful (Docking Institute, 2007). In 2009, the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board recommended that advocates work closely with domestic violence victims to ensure access to protection orders, helping victims understand what to expect from the legal system and supporting victims through the legal process. The 2010 sexual violence response plan notes that sexual violence victims may benefit from improved access to civil legal remedies (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, 2010, *Addressing Sexual Violence*).
- ***Improved perpetrator accountability.*** In occurrences of both the case of sexual and domestic violence, the perpetrator is known to the victim in the vast majority of cases. Despite this, arrest rates remain low. A large percentage of Kansas victims of domestic violence reported that fear of retribution from the batterer in a variety of forms was a barrier to leaving the abusive relationship (Docking Institute, 2007). In virtually every report since its founding in 2005, the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board has included recommendations for increasing offender accountability, including promoting collaboration among systems, certifying batterer's intervention programs and having specialized parole caseloads specific to batterers. The 2010 sexual violence response plan includes the recommendation of supporting prosecution of sex crimes (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, 2010, *Addressing Sexual Violence*).
- ***Increased access to victim services.*** Local sexual and domestic violence service providers provide services for an astonishing number of victims currently and yet, victims continue to have difficulty in accessing services. In some cases, funding cuts have forced local sexual and domestic violence programs to reduce services. In a single day (September 15) in 2009, local domestic violence programs in Kansas received 94 requests from victims that they were unable to meet (National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2010). Victims may also have difficulty accessing services due to resource barriers, such as transportation (Docking Institute, 2007). As the KBI report documents, 2009 demonstrated a significant increase in the number of

reported incidents of domestic violence and the number of domestic violence-related murders. As demand for services continues to increase, removing barriers and supporting the work of local sexual and domestic violence programs will become essential.

- **Enhanced collaboration among systems.** Victim safety and offender accountability requires a multitude of systems to provide a comprehensive, effective, victim-centered response in cases of sexual and domestic violence. Both the Kansas sexual violence response plan (Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence, 2010, *Addressing Sexual Violence*) and the Governor’s Fatality Review Board recommend improved collaboration among systems. Additionally, cross training for all professionals is suggested to ensure each system responds from a trauma-informed perspective, utilizing best practices.

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES & APPROACHES

The 2011 – 2014 plan priorities and approaches outlined in the corresponding subsections below were developed by the planning process results, data outlined in the “Needs and Context” section above, and previous implementation plans.

Identified Goals

The current project’s overall goal is to treat every victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence with respect and sensitivity throughout her involvement in the civil and criminal justice systems and hold offenders accountable for their crimes. The table below outlines the specific tasks and activities necessary in order to achieve the goal, as well as the associated time frame indicating when a task or activity will be accomplished:

Task or Activity:	Time Frame for Accomplishing the Task or Activity
All applicants will be reviewed and evaluated on how the proposed activities will provide victims with safety and hold offenders accountable.	During the application review process, and ongoing during the grant period via the related monitoring and evaluation activities below.
Quarterly grant progress reports will be closely monitored to determine results in meeting the goal.	Ongoing on a quarterly basis during the grant period.
On-site compliance reviews are conducted yearly with each subgrantee and information is discussed regarding progress and results.	Annually during the grant period.
On-going meetings and discussions with the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence will be held throughout the year to determine if the goal is being met, to assist with technical assistance to local programs and to provide joint training if needed.	Ongoing during the grant period.

Task or Activity (cont.):	Time Frame for Accomplishing the Task or Activity (cont.)
On-going meetings and discussions with the Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board will be conducted to determine if the goal is being reached and if any changes in policy are needed at the state level.	Ongoing during the grant period.
Staff will monitor feedback and recommendations from these groups, as well as others in the criminal and civil justice systems and adjust the results accordingly to the implementation plan.	Ongoing during the grant period, and during the development of implementation plans, both annually and every three years.

Relation to Prior Implementation Plans

The 2011 – 2014 plan utilizes the wisdom of previous plans, while incorporating recently compiled data as described in the “II: Description of the Planning Process” section above.

The foundational support from previous plans incorporated into the 2011 – 2014 plan includes the following:

- The 2004 – 2005 plan was developed by a statewide committee that functioned from 1995 through 2002. The committee consisted of law enforcement, prosecutors, mental health professionals, courts, sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking victim advocates, the state coalition against sexual and domestic violence, crime victims, parole/probation officers, campus staff and batterer treatment providers. Also, all of the domestic violence and sexual assault programs in the state had an opportunity to provide input into the general goals of the plan.
- The 2007 – 2010 planning process and resulting plan built upon previous plans, including the statewide committee's work informing those plans. In addition, the planning process for the 2007 – 2010 plan was also informed by a statewide survey, completed in the summer of 2005, which was conducted with law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, victim advocates, courts and other criminal justice professionals. The purpose of the survey was to gather accurate information on the “real-life” perspective of professionals working in the field to address violence against women in Kansas. This survey was developed with the assistance of the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence and their member programs. The Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board (FRB) assisted in analyzing the results of the survey, providing their recommendations, which informed the development of the implementation plan.

Since the 2007 – 2010 plan was created, in addition to the FRB, which has continued to operate, several other statewide advisory boards, councils, planning committees and researchers further expanded statewide efforts to address violence against women. Their work resulted in the creation of key planning documents, reports, published research and recommendations for addressing the issues of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in Kansas. These works were included in the summary review as part of the planning process and resulting 2011 -2014 plan. Please refer to the “II: Description of the Planning Process” section above and Appendix A for further details. In addition to this summary review and also as described in the “II: Description of the Planning Process”

section above, key stakeholders representing diverse populations and multiple areas of expertise and perspectives also helped to inform the 2011 – 2014 plan. The findings from key stakeholders were consistent with the summary review and needs outlined in the “III: Needs & Context” section above, as well as priorities included in past plans. Because we received similar input from each of these resources, we are confident that the 2011 – 2014 plan is data-driven and representative of the needs of Kansans. Additionally, because the work in past plans was consistent with our recent findings, we know that more work needs to be done, but that no major shifts in direction are necessary to combat violence against women in Kansas; therefore, we have no significant changes to report.

Priority Areas

Goal

The overall goal for the 2011 – 2014 plan remains the same as in the 2007 – 2010 plan, which is to treat every victim of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or dating violence with respect and sensitivity throughout her involvement in the civil and criminal justice systems and hold offenders accountable for their crimes.

Priority Areas & Related Strategies

Once the results of the planning process were compiled and synthesized (Appendix C), the priority areas and related strategies outlined below emerged. These priority areas and strategies all help to support the achievement of the overall goal.

Priority Area 1: Develop and expand services that promote a responsive, effective legal system which ensures victim safety and offender accountability.

- Ensure support for victims when they participate in the criminal justice system;
- Review laws as they impact victim safety and offender accountability;
- Increase law enforcement’s capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
- Increase prosecutors’ capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
- Ensure all victims have access to civil legal remedies;
- Enhance judiciaries’ capacity to respond appropriately, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;
- Develop and support specialized probation and parole supervision units to increase offender accountability; and
- Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability.

Priority Area 2: Strengthen community-based systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for effective safety and support for victims.

- Ensure and increase access to basic services provided by faith and community-based organizations including crisis intervention, health care, advocacy, legal, and mental health;
- Support advocacy programs and professionals in providing services to victims;
- Provide cross-training for all interfacing professionals;

- Promote awareness to all Kansans about the range and availability of services;
- Provide trauma-informed services for victims; and
- Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support.

Priority Area 3: Strengthen community-based systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for seamless accountability of offenders.

- Build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable, including screening;
- Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond and hold offenders accountable;
- Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively prosecute to hold offenders accountable;
- Increase judiciaries' capacity to provide court intervention to hold offenders accountable;
- Enhance the ability of probation departments and parole agencies to monitor and improve offender accountability and victim safety;
- Develop or expand centralized data collection systems regarding perpetration of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking;
- Create systemic change that shifts the focus to holding offenders accountable; and
- Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase offender accountability.

Priority Area 4: Reduce barriers and increase access to comprehensive, competent, community-based supports and services for victims from underserved populations.

- Reduce barriers and increase access to comprehensive, appropriate, competent, community-based services for underserved populations in Kansas;
- Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
- Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability;
- Enhance judiciaries' capacity to respond appropriately, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability;
- Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability; and
- Foster positive attitudes and behaviors to eliminate prejudice that creates barriers to services for victims from underserved populations.

It should be noted that the underserved populations in Kansas referenced above in "Priority Area 4" were identified by key stakeholders involved in the planning process and include: 1) Persons with disabilities; 2) Immigrant women; 3) Rural populations; 4) Women of color; 5) women with limited English proficiency; 6) LGBT community; 7) Tribal/Native women; 8) Elderly persons; 9) Youth and teens; 10) Low socio-economic status, especially persons experiencing poverty and/or homelessness; 11) Incarcerated or arrested women; and 12) Human trafficking victims.

Types of Programs & Projects to Be Supported

Grant awards will be made to communities in which applicants can show how they work with criminal justice agencies and victim service providers in responding to victims' needs and holding offenders accountable for their actions. Developed to complement the Federal statutory purpose areas, effectively support the plan goal, as well as the priority areas and related strategies outlined above, Kansas has established the types of programs and projects listed below that are specific to Kansas for the allocation of funds. Applicants must identify which type of program or project area(s) they are targeting in order to be considered for funding. The 13 grant program and project areas are as follows:

1. Developing, training, or expanding specialized units specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.
 - For law enforcement officers: Creation of specialized units should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates.
 - For prosecutors, judges and court personnel: This may include implementing effective services to assist victims through the criminal justice process and should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates.
2. Training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, other court personnel and forensic medical personnel to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.
3. Developing and implementing more effective police, court and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.
4. Developing, training on, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems linking law enforcement officers, prosecutors and court personnel or systems designed to identify and track arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions and convictions for violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.
5. Increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.
6. Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim service agencies and other state agencies and departments to violent crime against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and dating violence.
7. Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as "Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants") in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and may undertake the following activities:
 - Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized;

- Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
 - Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
 - Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.
8. To provide funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers and State, tribal, territorial and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote:
 - The development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
 - The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project,” July 2003);
 - The development of such protocols in collaboration with State, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.
 9. Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim service programs, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking programs.
 10. Providing specialized court advocates.
 11. Maintaining the 24-hour statewide toll free number for victims of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in order for victims to know where to find available services to assist them.
 12. Addressing the needs and developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations.
 13. Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals.

Appendix E outlines the details for each priority area, including the specific strategies, and types of programs and projects associated with each priority area.

Distribution of Funds & Subgrant Amounts

Funds will support law enforcement training centers, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors’ offices, court programs, legal services, sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking programs and other victim assistance agencies. Funds will pay for additional law enforcement officers, prosecutors, court advocates, and safer shelters, among other

projects. Special consideration will be given to projects seeking to fill gaps in services or that target underserved and isolated communities and populations. Funds also will be used for training medical personnel in developing SANE/SART programs and coordinated community response teams. Discretionary funds will assist in paying for the statewide toll-free number, 1-888-END-ABUSE.

Grant funds will be allocated as follows:

- 25 percent of the funds to law enforcement agencies;
- 25 percent for prosecution;
- 5 percent for courts;
- 30 percent for non-profit victim service organizations (10 percent of which will go to culturally specific community-based organizations); and
- 15 percent for discretionary purposes.

The amount of subgrant awards is based on the number of applications received and the amount of funds available for distribution. Kansas does not use a specific formula to determine the amount of subgrants based on population or geographic area. Instead, the grant review committee evaluates each application individually based on need and impact the proposed service would have on addressing crimes against women.

Grant-making Strategy

The Governor's Grants Program works closely with the Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV) to provide technical assistance to sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking programs, as well as other criminal justice agencies. The KCSDV also is involved in numerous trainings throughout the year that assist S.T.O.P. VAWA subgrantees in addressing violence against women.

The Governor's Grants Program also provides technical assistance to subgrantees through written correspondence, email, phone calls, on-site compliance reviews and providing information and feedback on their grant projects.

Because geographic isolation is recognized under the definition of underserved populations, it is treated similarly as other populations in that category. All applicants must address the needs of underserved populations, including geographically isolated victims. The applicant must discuss how the proposed grant project will respond to those needs, or the proposal will be rejected. The applicant must also illustrate that the proposed grant project is not already adequately provided to residents in the community. This requirement helps prevent a build-up of services in any particular area of the state and increases coordination among agencies. Additionally, during the grant review process, special consideration is given to programs targeting isolated communities.

Applications are distributed to statewide domestic violence and sexual assault programs and to the four Indian Tribes in Kansas. Outside grant reviewers assist the Governor's Grants Program staff by reviewing the grant applications based on prior accomplishments, needs assessment, goals/objectives, monitoring/evaluation, coordinated community response information, how underserved populations are targeted and non-duplication of services. The grant review process takes into account the lack of services in rural locations throughout the state and how applicants address the issue of victims accessing services

due to geographic location.

Each grant application is evaluated using the following criteria:

- The record of successful implementation of services to victims of violent crimes against women;
- Documentation and understanding of a problem as it relates to victims of violent crimes against women;
- Quality of the needs assessment in terms of proposed services for victims of violent crimes against women;
- Demonstration of clear, measurable and appropriate grant project objectives that are consistent with the purpose areas outlined in the grant application instructions;
- The efficacy of evaluative components, both programmatic and fiscal;
- Community support and collaboration for the S.T.O.P. VAWA proposed grant project;
- Relevant budget information; and
- Receipt of other federal, state, or local funding.

Timeline for S.T.O.P. VAWA Grant Cycle

The VAWA grant application packet is prepared with a deadline for submission approximately four to six weeks after its release publication. A copy is forwarded via email to all current S.T.O.P. VAWA subgrantees. An email notice of the open grant application process also is sent by email to a distribution list. The Kansas Secretary of State's Office receives a notice of the open solicitation that is published in the Kansas Register. The notice includes the grant application deadline, a brief description of the grant program purpose areas, as well as information on how to receive a grant application packet and access the Grant Portal, a web-based program specifically designed for the Kansas Governor's Grants Program used by potential grant applicants to apply for funding and manage grant awards. The League of Kansas Municipalities and the Kansas Association for Counties also are notified and post information to their membership.

A PDF copy of the grant application packet is posted on the Governor's website with an announcement on the Governor's homepage that the grant application process is open. The grant application packet may be accessed via the Internet at www.governor.ks.gov or through a search on the Grant Portal.

Grant awards are made approximately 30 days prior to the start of the grant award period. Each grant project funded under this grant fund is for a period of 12 months, from January 1 to December 31.

Subgrantees are required to submit the following Reporting Requirements:

- Monthly Financial Status Report
- Quarterly Grant Project Narrative Report
- Projection of Final Expenditures
- Equipment Inventory Form
- Budget Summary Form
- Authorization for Electronic Deposits
- Annual Progress Report

Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

During the planning process, key stakeholders identified Kansas-specific underserved populations, including the following:

- Persons with disabilities;
- Immigrant women;
- Rural populations;
- Women of color;
- Limited English-speaking (language barriers that create isolation);
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgendered (LGBT) community;
- Tribal/Native women;
- Elderly persons;
- Youth and teens;
- Low socio-economic status, especially persons experiencing poverty and/or homelessness;
- Incarcerated or arrested women; and
- Human trafficking victims.

Because geographic isolation is recognized under the definition of underserved populations, it is treated similarly as other populations in that category. All applications must address the needs of underserved populations, including geographically isolated victims. The applicant must state how the project will respond to underserved populations. Additionally, during the grant review process, special consideration is given to those programs that target isolated communities.

All grant applicants are required to submit information about underserved populations in their communities and how they plan to provide services to them. Otherwise, the proposal will be rejected. Each applicant will be accountable to gender equitable and culturally-relevant services and materials provided by their agencies.

Kansas sexual and domestic violence programs make every effort to reach those who are underserved. Many of the programs have volunteers and staff of a variety of ethnic, racial, cultural and language diversities in order to meet the victims and their children's needs. Some programs have developed specific services for the underserved areas of their communities. Some programs have their brochures and literature to assist victims in various languages or have access to interpreters. Shelter facilities are accessible to persons with disabilities or an alternative safe shelter is provided. Volunteers in the rural isolated areas provide transportation. Many programs also provide access to toll- free numbers for victims to call without a long distance charge. In addition, Kansas has a toll-free number to assist local programs with AT&T interpreter services, 888-END-ABUSE.

Every effort will be made to distribute funds equitably throughout the state, either through local or statewide grant projects that will assist underserved populations. In addition, all agencies who receive funds are required to have a Limited English Proficiency policy.

Monitoring & Evaluation

The Governor's Grants Program staff provides on-site compliance reviews, reporting forms and reviews all services and training being provided with these grant funds. During the application process, each applicant must explain in writing how the funded grant project will be monitored, a description of the criteria used to evaluate the grant project and activities, procedures for collecting information and how the information will be used to improve the grant project.

The following reports are required if Federal S.T.O.P. VAWA funding is received:

- The Financial Status Report Form, a monthly expenditure report, provides fiscal information on the actual expenditures during the month. Monthly reimbursements will be made based on this expenditure report. These reports are due 30 days following the end of each month;
- The quarterly Grant Project Narrative Report provides a narrative description of the activities provided with the grant funds during the previous quarter. This report is to be submitted 30 days following the end of each quarter;
- An Annual Progress Report due 30 days following the end of the grant project period;
- Grant project monitoring and on-site visits will be conducted by the Governor's Grants Program staff; and
- Any other reporting procedures, which at times may be required by the federal government or the Governor's Grants Program.

V. CONCLUSION

The development of the 2011 – 2014 plan builds upon past implementation plans, while at the same time integrating the work of a broad array of specialized statewide initiatives dedicated to the prevention and elimination of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in Kansas. The centralization of all of this work and information and its incorporation into this plan document is a significant step towards influencing the way Kansas addresses violence against women in a more comprehensive and coordinated way. It is our hope that this plan will facilitate a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the elimination of violence against women in Kansas.

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Name	Affiliation/Organization	Reason Selected/Area(s) of Expertise
Jennie Marsh	Kansas Department of Corrections	Victim services
Debi Holcomb	Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board	Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board; Domestic violence-related fatalities; Former victim advocacy (non-profit, non-governmental)
Michele McCormick	Kansas Attorney General's Office	Batterers' intervention programming, standards and certification
Lisa Moise	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Court Monitoring Project
Laurel Klein Searles	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	SANE/SART, Sexual assault planning committee and statewide plan development
Jessica Vanderweide	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Outreach Alliance and Rural Issues; Underserved populations
Erin George	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Underserved populations; Victim advocacy programming accreditation and technical assistance (non-profit, non-governmental)
Gary West	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Protection From Abuse Orders Project
Tracy Khounsavanh	Kansas Governor's Grants Program	Training coordinator
Michael Kutch	Kansas Governor's Grants Program	VAWA analyst
Kathy Wood	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Governor and Attorney General's Committee on Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Centers
Sara Rust Martin	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Governor's Advisory Council on Domestic Violence Training
Joyce Grover	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence Core Services
Matt Ade	Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board	Kansas Governor's Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board; Domestic violence-related fatalities; Former parole officer
Pamela Jacobs	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Underserved populations
Nancy Turpin	Kansas Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence	Training and education
Mary Stolz Newton	Kansas Law Enforcement Training Center	Law enforcement training on domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking crimes
Juliene Maska	Kansas Governor's Grants Program	Kansas Governor's Grants Program Administrator and STOP VAWA Administrator

The tables in Appendix C beginning below through page 41 provide the cumulative findings from the needs and priorities identified during both aspects of the planning process (i.e., the review of documents and the facilitated discussion with stakeholders). The associated strategies, activities and target audiences for each key theme are included. Text in black font reflects findings from the review of planning documents, reports and recommendations from advisory boards and councils. Text in red font reflects findings from the facilitated discussion with key stakeholders.

THEME: A RESPONSIVE, EFFECTIVE LEGAL SYSTEM (RANKED #1)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Ensure support for victims when they do participate in the criminal justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the role of SART programs in Kansas Evaluate, develop and enhance SART programs throughout the state, including updating protocols and supporting ongoing education Evaluate, develop and enhance Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs throughout the state, including updating protocols for medical forensic examinations and supporting ongoing education Assist in the development of protocols and educational materials and programs for coordinated responses to SV, DV, stalking and dating violence on Indian reservations and territories in cooperation with tribal law enforcement, state law enforcement and prosecution professionals Encourage law schools to develop and implement curricula about SV, DV, stalking and dating violence, including DNA and other forms of forensic evidence Courts have advocates available when victims seek protection orders All judges receive bench books on domestic and sexual violence in child in need of care and custody cases Improve judicial understanding of and response to domestic violence – in custody cases, hold fathers accountable for violence, support protective mothers – training on domestic violence and custody Encourage advocacy programs and criminal justice professionals to establish protocols regarding victim advocate involvement and presence at each stage within the criminal justice system Increase funding for court-based advocacy Establish a network of well-trained attorneys who offer free or reduced cost services to victims, including divorce/custody hearings, protective orders Funding for civil/criminal legal representation should be unlimited for victims Enhance the availability and effectiveness of civil legal remedies (housing, employment, immigration, PFA, PFS, etc.) Provide training to every professional that works in or with the justice system on violence against women Institutionalize model protocols and practices developed for criminal justice professionals Create/develop criminal justice curriculum on responding to sexual violence Criminal justice system should specialize into domestic violence units (proper training, safety built into practices) Hold specific prosecutors, judges, law enforcement officers, etc. accountable for treatment of domestic and sexual violence cases and victims Provide expert witnesses – civil and criminal Modify the PFA and PFS system and statutes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stronger enforcement for PFS and PFA violations – arrests made Change the PFA/PFS system – unify for the state and remove burden from victim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Justice Professionals

THEME: A RESPONSIVE, EFFECTIVE LEGAL SYSTEM CONT. (RANKED #1)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Review laws as they impact victim safety and offender accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop legislation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance victim safety, including privacy in accessing services To provide that victims have the right to victim advocacy during all stages of the criminal justice process To eliminate the spousal exemption for sexual battery Regarding strangulation through a separate criminal statute or by including strangulation in the definition of “great bodily harm” in the Kansas aggravated battery or other appropriate statute All victims of sexual violence are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> informed of their rights can take time away from work to participate in the criminal justice system and receive services prohibited from being required to undergo a polygraph exam can access a sexual assault forensic exam whether they report to law enforcement or not Review current statutes, rules, and regulations governing the Kansas Crime Victims Compensation Board as well as its current practices, and make recommendations such as expediting payment; paying for emergency contraception; paying for sexually transmitted infection testing and prophylaxis; and paying for emergency medical care Safeguard the confidentiality of communications between the victim and advocate, including confidential documentation, to ensure its protection under all circumstances and at all stages of the criminal justice process Support the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and the 2009 recommendations developed by the Kansas multidisciplinary PREA policy committee Re-write PFA and PFS statutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allied Professionals
Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and fund training (e.g., predominant aggressor) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase training of self-defense analysis to decrease or eliminate dual arrests End dual arrests Arrest the abuser Law enforcement – resources, funding, model policies and training regarding self-defense analysis and defensive injuries Continue partnership with KLETC – expand training of law enforcement officers Support and fund coordination of victim support service Develop dedicated and highly trained individuals Explore and incorporate emerging technologies and techniques Support an increase in crime lab and forensic collection resources Develop, train or expand specialized units Review and revise policies to ensure thorough investigation Support the placement of special victim assistances in law enforcement agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (e.g., emergency shelter, hotlines, etc.) Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection orders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law Enforcement Professionals

THEME: A RESPONSIVE, EFFECTIVE LEGAL SYSTEM CONT. (RANKED #1)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Increase prosecution's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and fund education Support and fund vertical prosecution Establish protocols <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charging and prosecution practices should include the context and not lump victims with batterers in the process Explore and incorporate emerging technologies Secure additional funding for crime lab and forensic resources Use culturally competent expert testimony Develop a database of expert witnesses Educate victim advocates Develop, train or expand specialized units for prosecutors and court personnel Require prosecutors to meet with each domestic and/or sexual violence victim personally, explain fully each decision and its consequences Re-write domestic violence law for prosecutors so that only one lifetime diversion, and if felony, then no diversion No amendment of domestic violence cases to lesser crime (such as DUI) requirement of law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Justice Professionals
Ensure all victims have access to civil legal remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess current civil legal remedies and determine whether further legislation should be developed Ensure that all victims have access to an attorney Educate attorneys Establish a network of well-trained attorneys who offer free or reduced cost services Recognize and honor attorneys Train advocates on existing civil legal remedies and the civil legal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allied Professionals
Enhance the judiciary's capacity to respond appropriately, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts, and offender accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate all judges on sexual and domestic violence and violence against women particularly in the area of child custody – address parental alienation myth, and appropriate response Increase attendance of judges at sexual and domestic violence trainings Improve understanding and use of batterer's intervention programs by the court system (no more anger management!) Review the Kansas Supreme Court Rules to assess implications Develop judicial educational resources and reference materials Certification/some sort of recognition for courts that meet "best practice standards" (develop these) in addressing violence against women Judges specially trained to hear domestic violence cases (domestic violence court) Fund our legal systems, not just individual components – increase one, increase all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Justice Professionals
Develop and support specialized probation and parole supervision units to increase offender accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund probation/parole supervision position to supervise domestic violence offenders (specialized domestic violence units) Create specialized domestic violence supervision units within probation/parole Parole, community corrections, court services assess for domestic violence (every offender) Fund research on innovative accountability methods (specialized domestic violence supervision units) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Criminal Justice Professionals

THEME: VICTIM SAFETY & SUPPORT (RANKED #2)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Ensure and increase access to basic services including crisis intervention, health care, advocacy, legal, and mental health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statewide current services assessment Culturally competent service delivery standards and services Coordination and collaboration capacity-building for service providers Service development where basic services are unavailable Improved outreach efforts Support services to family and friends of victims Support services to youth Maintain the 24-hour statewide toll free number Support access to services through the provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> transportation childcare Healthcare benefits IDAs (individual development accounts) for all victims (matching-funded) Accessible visitation exchange centers To provide funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers and State, tribal, territorial and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development and implementation of <u>training for local victim domestic violence service providers</u> and to <u>fund victim services personnel</u>, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” <u>to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel</u>; <u>The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies</u> to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police [‘Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project’ July 2003]³; <u>The development of such protocols in collaboration</u> with State, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy Programs

THEME: VICTIM SAFETY & SUPPORT CONT. (RANKED #2)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Support advocacy programs and professionals in providing services to victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to make victims services a priority • Statewide core services assessment and adherence to standards of services established • Services accessibility through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity-building ▪ Timeliness of services ▪ Improved outreach efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fund a volunteer coordinator position for every sexual and domestic violence program to aid program with service provision and outreach – Outreach for sexual assault support services in rural areas – Continue services for sexual violence victims – expand outreach beyond medical/criminal response – Serve underserved populations – More outreach to victims who don't access domestic and sexual violence services to learn about barriers – More interpreters trained in sexual and domestic violence issues and readily available and utilized by all systems ▪ Developing additional resources for ongoing education and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase advocates' capacity of sexual violence ▪ Having qualified employees through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recruitment – Ongoing, training, education and development – Leadership development opportunities – Competitive salary and benefits – Honor and recognition ▪ Provide shelters in all 105 counties in Kansas • Provide specialized court advocates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address victims' needs with Kansas courts to enhance access to protection orders, create consistent procedures where possible and to provide access to assessment services • Collaboration with other service providers to co-advocate for victims requesting such support, including confidentiality assurances via memorandums of agreement, and policies and procedures • Increased funding for all violence against women programs and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Programs

THEME: VICTIM SAFETY & SUPPORT CONT. (RANKED #2)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Provide cross-training for all interfacing professionals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to all medical professionals on violence against women • Continue/increase training for related system professionals such as mental health and SRS • Keep providing training to victim service providers on violence against women • Training for all professionals • Continue training sexual and domestic violence advocates and allied professionals – trauma informed! • Focus on technical assistance –transfer of learning following training • Coordinate training initiatives with all training organizations • Provide training to all mental health professionals on violence against women • Keep training • We need to increase training at all levels of engagement and intervention • Provide police more training on how to work with survivors with disabilities • Training of all professionals • Continue training for law enforcement officers on domestic and sexual violence and stalking • Continue training criminal justice professionals • Increase outreach to prostitutes/sex-trafficked persons (i.e., law enforcement training) • Keep training/educating professionals • Cross-trainings between professionals • Increase training for judges on domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking • Online training available to all professionals to complement face-to-face training • Keep training criminal justice professionals • Provide training for all professionals that work in or with the legal system on violence against women • Training on victimless prosecution (i.e., how to prosecute without the victim) • Training for defense attorneys regarding survivors who are charged/arrested • Enhance educational systems response to violence against women • Increase training on sexual assault for law enforcement, prosecution and other professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals
Support other community-based organizations that serve victims including faith-based organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statewide services assessment • Resources • Employ qualified personnel • Provide ongoing education • Provide support and opportunities for leadership development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special focus on marginalized or underserved communities • Honor and recognition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals

THEME: VICTIM SAFETY & SUPPORT CONT. (RANKED #2)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Develop collaborative relationships among the systems that serve victims in order to strengthen comprehensive coordinated care for victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and cross-training for professionals • Operational protocols • Public/private partnerships to enhance resources • Collaboration effectiveness evaluation criteria development and research • Coordinate community based organizations with independent responses to SV, DV, stalking and dating violence such as the military, universities and Indian nations • Support formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals
Promote awareness to all Kansans about the range and availability of services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public
Provide trauma-informed services for victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All systems providing trauma-informed services ▪ Increase/create training on trauma-informed services for mental health and other professionals ▪ Trauma-informed services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals

THEME: OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY (RANKED #3)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable, including screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain standards established for working with batterers SV, DV, stalking and dating violence and trauma curricula for related undergraduate and graduate programs For mental health professionals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing education and information Support services Support and opportunities for leadership development Honor and recognition Research: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research BIP programming for incarcerated batterers Fund research on BIP programs in Kansas Fund research on the effective BIP/sex offender treatment programs Funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued funding for BIP efforts Types of Treatment/What Treatment Should Include or Look Like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment for offenders sooner Increase use of and understanding of BIPs by courts BIPs – ensuring perpetrator accountability and ensuring victims are screened out Continue to use best practice standards for BIP – and all batterers be assessed Continue to develop treatment for sex offenders Certified BIPs in each community Intervention with batterers needs to become more sophisticated – more effective Increase availability of, training for and referrals to BIPs across Kansas Screening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal screening for batterers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Professionals
Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond and hold offenders accountable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address abuser's access to firearms Support and fund training (e.g., predominant aggressor) Develop dedicated and highly trained individuals Explore and incorporate emerging technologies and techniques Support an increase in crime lab and forensic collection resources Develop, train or expand specialized units Review and revise policies to ensure thorough investigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law Enforcement Professionals

THEME: OFFENDER ACCOUNTABILITY CONT. (RANKED #3)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Increase prosecutors' and judiciaries' capacity to effectively prosecute and provide court intervention to hold offenders accountable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address abuser's access to firearms • Support and fund education • Support and fund vertical prosecution • Establish protocols • Explore and incorporate emerging technologies • Secure additional funding for crime lab and forensic resources • Use culturally competent expert testimony • Develop a database of expert witnesses • Educate victim advocates • Develop, train or expand specialized units for prosecutors and court personnel • Review the Kansas Supreme Court Rules to assess implications • Develop judicial educational resources and reference materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice Professionals
Enhance the ability of probation departments and parole agencies to monitor and improve offender accountability and victim safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational programs and specialized training for parole and probation officers • Specialized caseloads with supervision standards • Provide resources to coordinate victim support services • Specialized protocols and risk-assessment procedures • Support and fund specialized probation and parole units • Adopt the recommendations of the Kansas Sex Offender Policy Board contained within its reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice Professionals
Developing or expanding centralized data collection systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved data collection/sharing via computerized systems linking law enforcement officers, prosecutors and court personnel or systems for better offender tracking and accountability designed to identify and track: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ arrests ▪ protection orders ▪ violations of protection orders ▪ prosecutions ▪ convictions for violent crimes against women, including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Justice Professionals
Create systemic change that shifts the focus onto holding offenders accountable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift focus of all training initiatives to batterer/perpetrator behavior/accountability rather than victims • Stop putting the responsibility for change on the victim <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seeking services/engaging in services ▪ Leaving the abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals

THEME: SERVING MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES AND HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS ^{1,2} (RANKED #4)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Reduce barriers and increase access to comprehensive, appropriate, competent, community-based services for underserved populations in Kansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility services to reduce barriers: language, transportation, mobility, culturally-specific • Increase access to services for all underserved populations in Kansas • Culturally specific domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking programs • Identify marginalized communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keep researching what specific needs underserved populations have and then provide them • Train all service providers on cultural awareness – work to eliminate barriers for women of color, LGBT, Native women, etc. • Enhance capacity of SANEs and medical providers to service survivors from underserved populations • Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and others, including recognizing, investigating and prosecuting instances of SV, DV, stalking and dating violence • Conduct community outreach • Develop standards for cultural competence • Include members of underserved communities in planning, service delivery, board service • Develop culturally and linguistically specific services • Establish partnerships between advocacy programs and other local service organizations that provide services to marginalized communities • Provide victims with interpreters trained on SV, DV, stalking and dating violence issues and have multilingual staff available for non-English speaking victims • Translate all awareness and education materials into alternative formats as well as multiple languages and ensure cultural accuracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Programs
Secure funds to support increased access to comprehensive, appropriate services for victims from all underserved populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase resources to serve marginalized communities • Solicit support from the corporate community to forge public and private partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Programs
Foster positive attitudes and behaviors to eliminate prejudice that creates barriers to services for victims from underserved populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase public awareness about the prevalence of SV, DV, stalking and dating violence against members of marginalized communities • Promote dialogue between government agencies and other organizations charged with providing services to victims and marginalized communities • Engage in community outreach to challenge prejudice and stereotypes that create barriers to services for marginalized victims • Continue to focus on underserved communities – expand outreach efforts and public awareness to combat prejudice and barriers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy Programs

THEME: SERVING MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES AND HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS^{1,2} CONT. (RANKED #4)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Provide accessible, competent services to people with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible ER for forensic exams for people with disabilities • Make all services accessible – physically and competently – to people with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals
Provide effective response and services to immigrant women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve response to immigrant women – documented and non – by state agencies, law enforcement, courts • Immigration attorneys at no cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals
Provide outreach and access to services to rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund outreach for sexual assault services in rural areas – including development of services • Improve rural access to legal services • Increase services for survivors in rural communities • More outreach for rural underserved populations • Keep and increase services available to rural areas (and all underserved populations) • Create traveling legal services for victims – custody and criminal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals
Provide certified language access services in all forms (verbal, written, etc.) across all systems throughout Kansas that interface with victims in order to reduce barriers for victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More interpreters available across Kansas trained in sexual and domestic violence issues and utilized by all systems • All outreach materials and all forms/paperwork available in multiple languages and formats (Spanish, Braille, etc.) • Available interpreters • Create a certification program for all interpreters with a specific domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking component • Increase appropriate language access services • Develop appropriate language access services in the criminal justice system • Continue to increase the number of bilingual staff involved with domestic and sexual violence victims • Improve language accessibility; increase use of qualified interpreters by all agencies – courts, law enforcement, SRS, etc. • Improve language access (qualified) by the courts • Require certification for language interpreters and change laws to require use of • Translate all forms, materials, websites into Spanish and at least one other language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals
Enhance support for programs serving Native women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create position to provide connection to Native domestic and sexual violence programs and populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals
Provide access to support and services for minors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minors and access to domestic and sexual violence advocacy services • Enhancing PFA/PFS access for minors • Keep and increase outreach to young adults (18-20) about domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking resources for victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals

THEME: SERVING MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES AND HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS^{1,2} CONT. (RANKED #4)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Provide support and services to victims that have been charged, arrested or incarcerated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource development for advocates on working with charged/arrested women • Create services for and outreach to women/victims who have been arrested or are incarcerated • Create specific outreach to arrested and incarcerated victims • Partner domestic and sexual violence programs and prisons/jails to address violence against incarcerated women • Create programming that focuses on incarcerated and/or arrested women (i.e., training for defense counsel, informed advocacy, etc.) • Improve (fund) victim access to counsel in civil protection order hearing and in criminal cases where she is wrongfully arrested and/or charged • Training regarding survivors that are charged/arrested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allied Professionals

Notes:

1 – Discussion stakeholders noted that this theme overlaps with several of the other theme areas.

2 – The strategies and activities were sub-themed according to the underserved populations in Kansas identified by key stakeholders during the planning process, which include: 1) Persons with disabilities; 2) Immigrant women; 3) Rural populations; 4) Women of color; 5) Limited English-speaking; 6) LGBT community; 7) Tribal/Native women; 8) Elderly persons; 9) Youth and teens; 10) Low socio-economic status, especially persons experiencing poverty and/or homelessness; 11) Incarcerated or arrested women; and 12) Human trafficking victims.

THEME: PUBLIC AWARENESS¹ (RANKED #4 ALONG WITH THEME DIRECTLY PRECEDING)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Present SV, DV, stalking and dating violence as human rights issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships Policy promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
Provide community education regarding the issues of domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide ongoing education and awareness to the general populations and underserved communities Provide community education/outreach to address victim-blaming attitudes Recognize that domestic and sexual violence are not gender neutral and educate the public as such Keep providing community education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
Increase community awareness regarding the issues of domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking using a variety of methods and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote “Believe It. Help Change It” campaign and HelpChangeKansas.com Increase public awareness campaigns about domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking Keep doing or increase public awareness through media or other avenues Public campaign of domestic and sexual violence information Keep and increase public awareness campaigns Increase media and public awareness campaigns to combat violence against women Encourage individuals to speak openly Increase presence in the media – more PSAs, positive stories related to healthy relationships, increase perpetrator accountability in all news articles/response We need to continue to focus on public perception, societal beliefs and attitudes and acceptance of violence against women – by public awareness activities Increase awareness about violence against women Have a celebrity from Kansas be a spokesperson, donate funds, fund a center, endorse prevention, media campaign Increase public awareness – domestic and sexual violence become election issues for high ranking politicians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
Enhance community engagement and mobilization efforts in order to increase public awareness to address violence against women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and outreach Mobilization Capacity-building Accountability and participation Promote ways for communities to hold offenders accountable and opportunities to volunteer or become involved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kits for communities on way communities can hold perpetrators accountable and demand accountability from their civil/criminal system Increase political involvement Raise awareness in legislature – get a champion elected Expand opportunities for communities (not just professionals) to get involved in ending violence against women Stop being silent when witnessing abuse of any kind – public speaks out against violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities Public

THEME: PUBLIC AWARENESS¹ CONT. (RANKED #4 ALONG WITH THEME DIRECTLY PRECEDING)

Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Improve the media response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call for media and corporate responsibility • Develop and deliver media education programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Educate the media regarding victim-damaging attitudes and responsible reporting • Identify and address the sources of incorrect or inappropriate media reporting • Response capacity-building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media • Advocacy Programs
Educate children and teens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get in all schools to address anti-violence especially against women – promote healthy relationships • Start early and often with children teaching • School children educated to respect men and women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth

Note:

1 – While this theme area is not funded by S.T.O.P. VAWA funds, some of the strategies and activities have overlap with other theme areas supported by S.T.O.P. VAWA funds.

THEME: COLLABORATION ¹ (RANKED #5)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better coordination efforts between victim centered organizations Increase collaborations with military personnel and domestic and sexual violence agencies Training on collaboration and coordinated community response for all professionals Create more effective models for collaboration on violence against women issues Continue to insert victim lived experiences into the conversation – policy and collaborations Everyone, all collaborators, define the issue and the problem in the same way Expand collaborations with other movements (like with Just Ask for disabilities for fair wages, housing access, public transportation, education) Connect violence against women to other forms of oppression in everything we do! Violence against women specialist in all state agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allied Professionals

Note:

1 – Discussion stakeholders noted that this theme overlaps with several of the other theme areas.

THEME: INVOLVING MEN AND BOYS IN ANTI-VIOLENCE EFFORTS ¹ (RANKED #6)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Increase male involvement in anti-violence work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist active participation of males in SV, DV, stalking and dating violence prevention efforts Conduct outreach to traditionally male civic and fraternal organizations Recognize and encourage effective SV, DV, stalking and dating violence awareness programs created by men and aimed at men Partner men and women in the delivery of programming and intervention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men & Boys
Develop and implement violence prevention programs for men and boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop gender and age appropriate SV, DV, stalking and dating violence prevention curricula Use effective peer education and peer discussion group models Collaborate with the leadership of campus and youth organizations Include SV, DV, stalking and dating violence prevention education for males in leadership roles in campus and youth organizations Incorporate SV, DV, stalking and dating violence prevention messages into sports programs, school clubs and community programs serving men and boys Develop SV, DV, stalking and dating violence prevention programs for men and boys who are in juvenile and adult detention, correctional, or transitional facilities, or on probation or parole Keep and increase outreach to young boys and men about the prevention of domestic, sexual and dating violence, and stalking Continue prevention work – focus on working with boys and young men to change attitudes and entitlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men & Boys

Note:

1 – While this theme area is not funded by S.T.O.P. VAWA funds, some of the strategies and activities have overlap with other theme areas supported by S.T.O.P. VAWA funds.

THEME: PREVENTION ¹ (NOT RANKED ²)		
Strategies	Activities	Target Audience(s)
Decrease social norms that support male superiority and sexual entitlement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
Increase the quantity and quality of primary prevention programming intended to prevent first-time perpetration of sexual and domestic violence		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities
Enhance the collection of and access to male perpetration of sexual and domestic violence risk and protective factor data		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allied Professionals
Increase gender equality for women and girls		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public

Notes:

1 – While this theme area is not funded by S.T.O.P. VAWA funds, some of the strategies and activities have overlap with other theme areas supported by S.T.O.P. VAWA funds.

2 – This theme was not identified and thus prioritized by discussion stakeholders; however, some of the ideas generated by stakeholders in other theme areas identified prevention efforts to address violence against women in Kansas.

kcsdv Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence



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December 7, 2010

The Honorable Susan B. Carbon
Director, Office on Violence Against Women
800 K Street, N.W., Suite 920
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Judge Carbon;

The Kansas Coalition Against Sexual and Domestic Violence (KCSDV) supports this 2011 – 2014 S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Implementation Plan.

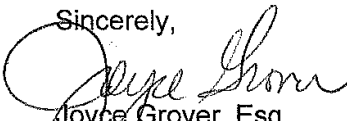
KCSDV is the only statewide coalition of advocacy organizations serving victims and survivors of sexual and domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in Kansas. KCSDV enjoys membership from 100% of the non-governmental community-based advocacy organizations in the state. Over the years, KCSDV and its member programs have worked closely with both state and local partners to end violence against women in Kansas.

The Kansas Governor's Grants Program (KGGP) has a long and proven history of reaching out to community-based non-governmental advocacy organizations, KCSDV, state agencies and others who interface with victims to seek information in developing the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Implementation Plan. KGGP has done so again this year in the planning, development and drafting of the 2011-2014 plan.

KCSDV fully supports the plan and looks forward to working with the KGGP as well as other partners across the state that have been consistently working to end violence against women. KCSDV pledges its support toward making the implementation of this plan a success.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,


Joyce Grover, Esq.
Executive Director

Member Programs Serve All 105 Counties in the State of Kansas

<p style="text-align: center;">Priority Area 1: Develop and expand supports that promote a responsive, effective legal system which ensures victim safety and offender accountability</p>	
Related Strategies	Related Programs & Projects Description
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure support for victims when they do participate in the criminal justice system 2. Review laws as they impact victim safety and offender accountability 3. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability 4. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability 5. Ensure all victims have access to civil legal remedies 6. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to respond appropriately, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability 7. Develop and support specialized probation and parole supervision units to increase offender accountability 8. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Developing, training, or expanding specialized units</u> specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>For law enforcement officers</u>: Creation of specialized units should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. ▪ <u>For prosecutors, judges and court personnel</u>: This may include implementing effective services to assist victims through the criminal justice process and should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. 2. <u>Training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, other court personnel and forensic medical personnel</u> to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 3. <u>Developing and implementing more effective police, court and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services</u> specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 4. <u>Developing, training, or expanding data collection and communication systems</u>, including computerized systems <u>linking law enforcement officers, prosecutors and court personnel or systems designed to identify and track arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions and convictions</u> for violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 5. <u>Increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases</u> involving violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 6. <u>Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim service agencies and other state agencies and departments</u> to violent crime against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and dating violence. 7. <u>Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as "Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants") in local law enforcement agencies</u> to serve as liaisons between victims of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and may undertake the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized; – Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency; – Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and – Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order. 8. To provide funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers and State, tribal, territorial and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The <u>development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers and to fund victim services personnel</u>, to be known as "Crystal Judson Victim Advocates," to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel; – The <u>implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies</u> (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police ("Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project," July 2003); – The development of such protocols in collaboration with State, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions. 9. <u>Providing specialized court advocates.</u> 10. <u>Addressing the needs and developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations.</u> 11. <u>Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women</u> who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, <u>including recognizing, investigating and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling and other victim services</u> to such older and disabled individuals.

Priority Area 2:

Strengthen community-based systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for effective safety and support for victims

Related Strategies	Related Programs & Projects Description
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure and increase access to basic services provided by faith and community-based organizations including crisis intervention, health care, advocacy, legal, and mental health 2. Support advocacy programs and professionals in providing services to victims 3. Provide cross-training for all interfacing professionals 4. Promote awareness to all Kansans about the range and availability of services 5. Provide trauma-informed services for victims 6. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Developing, training, or expanding specialized units</u> specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>For law enforcement officers:</u> Creation of specialized units should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. ▪ <u>For prosecutors, judges and court personnel:</u> This may include implementing effective services to assist victims through the criminal justice process and should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. 2. <u>Training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, other court personnel and forensic medical personnel</u> to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 3. <u>Developing and implementing more effective police, court and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services</u> specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 4. <u>Developing, training, or expanding data collection and communication systems</u>, including computerized systems <u>linking law enforcement officers, prosecutors and court personnel or systems designed to identify and track arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions and convictions</u> for violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 5. <u>Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim service agencies and other state agencies and departments</u> to violent crime against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and dating violence. 6. <u>Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as “Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants”) in local law enforcement agencies</u> to serve as liaisons between victims of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and may undertake the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized; ▪ Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency; ▪ Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and ▪ Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order. 7. To provide funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers and State, tribal, territorial and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <u>development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers and to fund victim services personnel</u>, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel; ▪ The <u>implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies</u> (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project,” July 2003); ▪ The development of such <u>protocols in collaboration with State, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions</u>. 8. <u>Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim service programs</u>, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking programs. 9. <u>Providing specialized court advocates</u>. 10. <u>Maintaining the 24-hour statewide toll free number for victims</u> of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in order for victims to know where to find available services to assist them.

Priority Area 3:

Strengthen community-based systems to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated response that provides for seamless accountability of offenders

Related Strategies	Related Programs & Projects Description
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build the capacity of providers of batterer's intervention and sex offender treatment programs to respond appropriately and hold offenders accountable, including screening 2. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond and hold offenders accountable 3. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively prosecute to hold offenders accountable 4. Increase judiciaries' capacity to provide court intervention to hold offenders accountable 5. Enhance the ability of probation departments and parole agencies to monitor and improve offender accountability and victim safety 6. Develop or expand centralized data collection systems regarding perpetration of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking 7. Create systemic change that shifts the focus to holding offenders accountable 8. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase offender accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Developing, training, or expanding specialized units</u> specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>For law enforcement officers:</u> Creation of specialized units should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. ▪ <u>For prosecutors, judges and court personnel:</u> This may include implementing effective services to assist victims through the criminal justice process and should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. 2. <u>Training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, other court personnel and forensic medical personnel</u> to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 3. <u>Developing and implementing more effective police, court and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services</u> specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 4. <u>Developing, training, or expanding data collection and communication systems</u>, including computerized systems <u>linking law enforcement officers, prosecutors and court personnel or systems designed to identify and track arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions and convictions</u> for violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 5. <u>Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim service agencies and other state agencies and departments</u> to violent crime against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and dating violence. 6. <u>Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as "Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants") in local law enforcement agencies</u> to serve as liaisons between victims of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and may undertake the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized; ▪ Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency; ▪ Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and ▪ Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order. 7. To provide funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers and State, tribal, territorial and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <u>development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers and to fund victim services personnel</u>, to be known as "Crystal Judson Victim Advocates," to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel; ▪ The <u>implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies</u> (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police ("Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project," July 2003); ▪ The development of such <u>protocols in collaboration with State, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.</u>

Priority Area 4:

Reduce barriers and increase access to comprehensive, competent, community- based supports and services for victims from underserved populations¹

Related Strategies	Related Programs & Projects Description
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce barriers and increase access to comprehensive, appropriate, competent, community-based services for underserved populations in Kansas. 2. Increase law enforcement's capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability 3. Increase prosecutors' capacity to effectively respond, ensuring victim safety and offender accountability 4. Enhance judiciaries' capacity to respond appropriately, ensuring victim safety in both civil and criminal courts and offender accountability 5. Enhance and support collaborative efforts to address violence against women using a variety of methods and approaches that will increase victim safety and support and offender accountability 6. Foster positive attitudes and behaviors to eliminate prejudice that creates barriers to services for victims from underserved populations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Developing, training, or expanding specialized units</u> specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>For law enforcement officers:</u> Creation of specialized units should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. ▪ <u>For prosecutors, judges and court personnel:</u> This may include implementing effective services to assist victims through the criminal justice process and should focus on multi-disciplinary approaches, which include victim advocates. 2. <u>Training law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, other court personnel and forensic medical personnel</u> to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 3. <u>Developing and implementing more effective police, court and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services</u> specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 4. <u>Developing, training, or expanding data collection and communication systems</u>, including computerized systems <u>linking law enforcement officers, prosecutors and court personnel or systems designed to identify and track arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions and convictions</u> for violent crimes against women, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking. 5. <u>Supporting formal and informal statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by state funds, to coordinate the response of state law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim service agencies and other state agencies and departments</u> to violent crime against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence and dating violence. 6. <u>Supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be known as "Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants") in local law enforcement agencies</u> to serve as liaisons between victims of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking and may undertake the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized; ▪ Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency; ▪ Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and ▪ Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order. 7. To provide funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers and State, tribal, territorial and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <u>development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers and to fund victim services personnel</u>, to be known as "Crystal Judson Victim Advocates," to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel; ▪ The <u>implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies</u> (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police ("Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project," July 2003); ▪ The development of such <u>protocols in collaboration with State, tribal, territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.</u> 8. <u>Developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim service programs</u>, including sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking programs. 9. <u>Providing specialized court advocates.</u> 10. <u>Maintaining the 24-hour statewide toll free number for victims</u> of sexual, domestic and dating violence, and stalking in order for victims to know where to find available services to assist them. 11. <u>Addressing the needs and developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations.</u> 12. <u>Developing, enlarging or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling and other victim services</u> to such older and disabled individuals.